

the sales would increase offsetting receipts by \$10 million in 2007 and \$60 million over the 2007–2008 period.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: S. 3722 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Sam Papenfuss.

Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Melissa Merrell.

Impact on Private Sector: Victoria Liu.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

SPACE SHUTTLE “ATLANTIS” STS-115 MISSION

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, today, September 21, 2006, marked the successful conclusion of the STS-115 Space Shuttle *Atlantis* mission with its safe landing at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. This 12-day mission was the 116th shuttle mission and the 19th to visit the International Space Station. STS-115 marked the resumption of International Space Station construction for the first time since 2002. The *Atlantis* crew delivered and installed a large space station truss segment, two solar arrays and associated equipment, significantly increasing the electrical power generation capability on the space station. STS-115 included three critical spacewalks to install the truss and solar panels, laying the groundwork for the future doubling in size of the space station.

I applaud the skill, bravery, and accomplishments of the STS-115 crew—Commander Brent Jett, pilot Christopher Ferguson, and space walking mission specialists Daniel Burbank, Steven MacLean, Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper, and Joseph Tanner. This successful mission is a testament to the thousands of people who work on the Space Shuttle and Space Station Programs.

We must continue to fly space shuttles in order to complete the construction of the International Space Station, honor commitments to our international partners, and utilize this laboratory for its intended purpose—extending our presence in space and increasing our understanding of the space environment for future explorers. Equally important, we must work together to preserve the workforce that will soon become the backbone of the new Orion crew exploration vehicle and the next human space project.

CODE TALKERS RECOGNITION ACT

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, this is a historic day. Last night we passed S. 1035, the Code Talkers Recognition Act.

As my fellow Senate colleagues may know, code talkers played a unique role in our battlefield successes by transmitting commands and messages in their native language, which, of course, completely baffled the enemy. I

was fortunate to meet one of these heroes during a visit to the Meskwaki settlement a couple years ago. Frank Sanache was modest and soft spoken about his heroism. But history has recorded his deeds in battle. And his passing was a loss to all of us who knew and respected him.

In January of 1941, Frank and seven other Meskwaki tribal members—Edward Benson, Dewey Roberts, Dewey Youngbear, Mike Twin, Jude Wayne Wabaunasee, Mike Wayne Wabaunasee, and Willard Sanache—enlisted in the Iowa National Guard. They were recruited for code talker training, and served in the 168th Infantry, 34th Division.

In the Second World War, communication in Native American languages proved to be the perfect tool for frustrating enemy eavesdropping. Indian languages were used to develop military codes that were difficult to intercept and impossible to break. This is ironic, because in the years prior to the war, the Meskwaki and other tribes had been under constant pressure to abandon their traditional languages and cultures.

The use of these codes is credited with saving countless lives. Until recently, however, only the Navajos and the Navajo code were given broad recognition and credit. But, in fact, at least 17 other tribes, including Iowa's Meskwaki, served as code talkers during the Second World War.

Congress has already recognized the courageous service of Navajo code talkers. And by passing S. 1035, the Code Talkers Recognition Act, last night, we are recognizing the service and sacrifice of all the code talkers and awarding congressional commemorative medals to these heroes.

I thank Senators FRIST, SHELBY, and SARBANES for allowing this important and historic legislation to move forward and the bipartisan effort from Senators INHOFE, JOHNSON, THUNE, and GRASSLEY in gaining 79 cosponsors.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JOHN RIPLEY FORBES

• Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the memory of an extraordinary naturalist, conservationist, educator, father, and husband who devoted his life to sharing his love of nature with communities across the country. John Ripley Forbes lived in Georgia for over 30 years, and Georgians of all ages have been blessed by his delightful approach to nature, science, and learning.

Mr. Forbes was born in Massachusetts in 1913. From a very early age, he was fascinated during nature walks with his father and knew that he wanted to study nature for the rest of his life. At the age of 14, he became the protégé of his neighbor, famed naturalist William Temple Hornaday. While

still in his teens, John Ripley Forbes guided visitors through his personal nature collection at the Bruce Museum of Arts and Sciences in Greenwich, CT. After studying zoology and ornithology for a time at Iowa State University and Bowdoin College, he worked as an ornithological collector on explorer Donald Baxter MacMillan's 1937 expedition to Baffin Island. Fifty years later, in 1987, Bowdoin would award him an honorary doctorate degree.

Mr. Forbes continually combined his knowledge and experience as a naturalist with his enthusiastic focus on children's education. After Hornaday's death, John established and presided over the William T. Hornaday Foundation to underwrite children's museums around the United States. The organization became one of John's legacies, the Natural Science for Youth Foundation. He also worked to build museums from Naples, FL, to Sacramento, CA. In each one, he created fascinating opportunities for children to experience nature whether through habitat trails, wildlife preserves, or even animal lending libraries, which allowed children to “check out” small animals for a few days at a time. During his years of work through the foundation and whenever opportunities arose, Mr. Forbes helped found and build a national network of over 200 children's museums and nature centers where, frequently, exhibits interact with visitors as much as the visitors interact with them.

John Ripley Forbes was known for his ability to charm donations from even the most intimidating people. His wife explained, “He would meet some of these people like the Rockefellers, and they were just enchanted with his enthusiasm to do the right thing.” He used this charisma for more than contributions. Mr. Forbes served at military bases in Alabama and Tennessee during World War II and supported returned airmen through simple fishing trips or nature walks. In his spare time, he would work with established natural history museums to fill new children's museums with thousands of donated specimens.

He also used his boundless energy and charm to preserve nature in its original form. Shortly after moving to Georgia in 1971, he became focused on the preservation of Atlanta's shrinking natural habitats. Mr. Forbes founded the Southeast Land Preservation Trust to shield green space from a rapidly growing real estate market and was determined to reason with developers and work out solutions that were mutually beneficial.

John Ripley Forbes exercised his passion for education and preservation through these many projects, and our future generations will reap and enjoy the results. I am grateful to people like him who, with their enthusiasm and energy, make a difference in the community and in the lives of others. His legacy will live for many generations through the work and accomplishments he left behind.

John Ripley Forbes is survived by his wife Margaret, his son Ernest Ripley Forbes of Alexandria, VA, his daughter Anne Forbes Spengler of Atlanta, and two grandchildren.

I join with them and all Georgians in mourning his passing and remembering and appreciating the contribution he made to our communities, our State, and to the lives of the many people he touched.●

TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY C. STRATTON

● Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, today I honor and remember Dorothy C. Stratton, founder of the Women's Reserve for the Coast Guard during World War II and a strong proponent of women's education throughout her lifetime.

Dr. Stratton became the first full-time Dean of Women at Purdue University in 1933. During her tenure at Purdue, Dr. Stratton saw the enrollment of women students increase from 500 to over 1,400. In addition, a liberal science program for women in the School of Science was inaugurated, three modern residence halls for women were constructed, and an employment placement center for Purdue women was instituted.

In 1942, she was commissioned a senior lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. Later in 1942, she transferred to the U.S. Coast Guard where she created and became the first director of the Women's Reserve of the U.S. Coast Guard in World War II. Upon being named director, she was promoted to lieutenant commander in 1942 and advanced to commander in January 1944 and to the grade of captain 1 month later. She was awarded the Legion of Merit medal for her contributions to women in the military upon retirement in 1946.

Dr. Stratton then became the first director of personnel at the International Monetary Fund followed by service as executive director of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. She was the United Nations representative of the International Federation of University Women and chairman of the Women's Committee within the President's Commission on Employment of the Handicapped.

Please join me in honor and remembrance of Dorothy C. Stratton. I offer my deep condolences to all her family and friends, and to the many who have been inspired and touched by all that she has given.●

PATTEN SEED COMPANY

● Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, it is with great pride that today I honor the past and recent success of a great agribusiness in my home State of Georgia, Patten Seed Company. Patten Seed Company was recently named the 2006 Agribusiness of the Year by South Georgia Business magazine for its continued success in the agribusiness community.

The lasting success of Patten Seed Company was also recognized when the

company received the Cox Century Award. Representatives of the Cox Family Enterprise Center at the Coles College of Business at Kennesaw State University present the Cox Century Award to Georgia businesses based on their commitments to business and family, contributions to their industry and community, multigenerational family involvement, and innovative business practices and strategies.

The history of the Patten Seed Company dates back to 1893 when R.L. Patten and his brother W.F. Patten opened a general store in Lakeland, GA. After much success with the general store, Lawson Patten, R.L.'s son, began to operate a seed cleaning business out of one of his father's warehouses in 1947. In 1954, Patten Seed Company was incorporated and over the last 52 years has become a household name in the turfgrass, sod, and seed industry.

Patten Seed Company's expansive operation covers 25 facilities across four States and has over 15,000 acres of grass seed and sod farm land in the Southeast. Sod from Patten Seed Company can be found in many places, from small South Georgia lawns to the Atlantis Resort in the Bahamas.

I am sincerely proud of the recognition that has been accorded to Patten Seed Company, Lakeland, GA, where Patten Seed Company originated, is not too far from my hometown of Moultrie. I see signs for one of Patten Seed Company's subsidiaries, SuperSod, whenever I drive north or south on Interstate 75.

The success of agribusinesses like Patten Seed Company, which operates not only in Georgia but throughout the Southeast, is newsworthy. I thank my colleagues for giving me the opportunity to recognize this great agribusiness.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS WHO COMMIT, THREATEN TO COMMIT, OR SUPPORT TERRORISM THAT WAS ESTABLISHED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13224 ON SEPTEMBER 21, 2006—PM 56

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message

from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism is to continue in effect beyond September 23, 2006. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on September 22, 2005 (70 FR 55703).

The crisis constituted by the grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the terrorist attacks in New York, in Pennsylvania, and against the Pentagon of September 11, 2001, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on United States nationals or the United States that led to the declaration of a national emergency on September 23, 2001, has not been resolved. These actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism, and maintain in force the comprehensive sanctions to respond to this threat.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 21, 2006.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 9:30 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 5684. An act to implement the United States-Oman Free Trade Agreement.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

At 1:01 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2334. An act to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design,